STOOD OFF THE ARMY.

An Exciting Incident of the War Which Was Almost a Tragedy.

The Army of Northern Virginia was retreating from Gettysburg. It halted near Hagerstown and threw up intrenchments as if anticipating another engagement. But no engagement was expected or desired. The south was defeated, and Gen. Lee knew it. The soldiers straggled into town in search of amusement and to supplement their rations. They found whisky in abundance-a luxury not easily obtained in the confederacy. They had it and partook of it freely. In consequence they were noisy and by no means a pleasant acquisition to the good people of Hagerstown. Rumors of their disorderly demeanor reached Gen. Lee, who immediately sent a peremptory order that all confederates-men and officers-should return to camp at once. I was provost marshal of Hagerstown at the time, and the order came to me. I detailed a squad of men under a sergeant and sent them out with instructions to enforce it. They returned in a short time and reported that all had promptly obeyed except Col. F---of the cavalry. He was in a store and drinking, and refused to go. I knew him. He was a fine man and a gallant officer, and fearless as the proverbial lion. He was also six feet and seven inches in height, and of proportionate dimensions in other respects. "Show me Col. F-," I said, "and I will see that he obeys." The men led the way. Sure enough, we found Col. F--- leaning on the counter of a store; he had evidently been drinking, though not intoxicated. "Colonel," said I, walking up to him,

"I have an order from Gen. Lee to send all confederates-men and officersto camp at once. You will please

Looking at me coolly, in spite of his heated condition, he said: "I will not

"But, colonel," I said, "you must go." "I will not go," he replied. "I don't belong to your command. I belong to Rooney Lee's command."

"But, colonel," I said, "the order is from Gen. Robert E. Lee, and Rooney Lee himself is under his command. The order makes no exception, and leaves me no option but to see it obeyed." "I tell you I don't intend to go," he

replied. I was irritated by his persistency, and said with some warmth: "You must

Taking out my watch and noting the time, I said: "I will give you ten minutes in which to decide what you will do. At the end of that time, if you still refuse to obey, I shall order these men to fire on you.'

I turned to the men and ordered them to fix their guns, which they instantly did. In the most nonchalant manner imaginable Col. F- put his



"I WILL NOT GO."

hand behind him and drew from his hip pocket a revolver, Colt's six-shooter. Cocking it and pointing it at me, he "If you order these men to fire on me,

I will shoot you."
I did not reply, but studied my time-

piece intently. What should I do? What ought I to do? I did not wish to sacrifice this gallant life. A passing thought that my own life hung on a thread flitted through my mind. It was only a flitting thought. Veterans are so inured to danger that it makes but little impression when they have it to face. To this fact is due their efficiency more than to the superior training experience gives. They are never hindered in appreciating a situation or obeying an order by personal fear. Just before the time was up Col. F---'s adjutant came to me hurriedly and touched my

"Colonel," he said, "I want to speak with you a minute.'

I went aside with him.

"Colonel," said the adjutant to me. "you can't manage Col. F--- in the condition he is in now. I know him. He will not budge from the position he has taken. He will stand there with that pistol and fight Gen. Lee's whole army before he will surrender. Leave him to me. I think I can coax him back to

"Very well; do so," said I, greatly relieved to have the responsibility re-moved. I left him to the adjutant. What argument he used I do not know, but in a few minutes he had persuaded him to return to his command, and - never knew the mental conflict I had undergone. - Philadelphia Times.

A medal of honor has been awarded to John S. Darham, of Kansas City, Kan., late sergeant, company F: First Wisconsin, for distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.—National Tribune.

We often wonder how it comes that no never switch a person off of tiresome story.-Washington

A FRIEND IN NEED. Comrade Sheldon Took Care of Wounded

Men at His Own Peril. At the battle of second Bull Run, after the army commenced retreating, I happened to be in the extreme rear. The confederates were following us in hot pursuit. I was stunned by a shell, and lay upon the battlefield all night. In the morning I followed after the retreating army, not knowing which way to go. I passed through a small piece of woods which opened in a valley. In the distance I noticed some large tents standing all alone alongside of a running brook of clear water. When I entered the tents I saw some 25 wounded union soldiers, who had been abandoned by the doctor.

As soon as the army commenced to re-



THEY MOTIONED ME TO COME TO THEM.

them, for there was not one able to help himself. So I stayed, dressing their wounds the best I could, giving them fresh water. There was not a morsel of anything to eat. That night about nine o'clock six southern stragglers came to the tent to find out who is notably true of the teachers and occupied it. On finding all wounded union soldiers they gave us part of their supply of grub, and some roasted rve for coffee. They built a fire, as the night was chilly, and remained until morning, and before departing one of Kerrow, declared that in each of the 119 them put a piece of red flannel around my arm and told me that would prevent me from being taken a prisoner, and pointed out the direction to take to find one of our hospitals.

I hunted one up and stated the case to the lieutenant of my company. He was detailed on the battlefield to look after the wounded. He gave me a lot of bread and canned goods, and promised office, who is not pronounced in favor of to send aid as soon as possible. I distributed the eatables to the men and remained all night. The next morning bright and early I saw a squad of cav-right of the column.—Chicago Timesalry, ten in number. They motioned me to come to them. When I got about 100 feet from them they brought their carbines down to a charge, and wanted to know who occupied those tents.

When I told them that I was the only one who could help himself, they made me march about 200 feet ahead of them, warning me if I deceived them they would shoot me. I told them that I would not hurt them, and those in the tent were not able to do so. After surrounding the tents, to make sure that all was safe, they entered and took all the medicine boxes, surgical instruments, and then rode away. In the afternoon of the same day hospital wagons and a doctor came and took all the wounded to Washington. These men had my address, and all promised they would write to me when they got home. -David Sheldon, in National Tribune.

GEN. GRANT'S NARROW ESCAPE How a Timely Order Saved Him from

At the regular meeting of the Confederate Veterans' association a few evenings ago a paper was read by Gen. Marcus J. Wright, as one of a series which will be read before the association the coming winter, relating facts and interesting incidents of the war, in which an account was given, heretofore unpublished, of how nearly Gen. Grant came to being fairly riddled with bullets. The address gave a brief description of the battle of Belmont, Mo .. the result of which was favorable to the confederates. In his remarks Gen. Wright concluded as follows:

"Gen. Cheatham took Blythe's Missis sippi regiment and the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee, under my command, to follow up the retreating federals, and attack the troops embarking on some transports. When within half a mile from where we started we came near a double house, about 100 yards from the road, occupied by the federals as a hospital. At the gate were two officers mounted on very fine horses At this juncture two officers, one with his overcoat on and one with his overcoat on his arm, came out of the hospital and ran toward a cornfield, and jumping the fence, disappeared. As they emerged from the house a number of my men cocked their guns and were about to fire. Gen. Cheatham at once directed me to order their guns to a shoulder, and not fire on stragglers, as his orders were to attack the troops seeking the transports. The order was so given, and the officers were not fired

"On the day after the battle Gen. Cheatham met, under flag of truce, Col. Hatch, Gen. Grant's quartermaster. Col. Hatch, in his conversation with Gen. Cheatham, told him the two officers who ran out of the hospital were Gen. Grant and himself, and that both were surprised they were not fired on. Gen. Cheatham a few days afterward met Gen. Grant on a flag of truce boat. and he confirmed Col. Hatch's statements.

"The battle of Belmont was the initial battle of the great campaign in the Mississippi valley. It was Gen. Grant's first battle in the war, and its sequences were Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and all that followed."--Washington

The centennial of the high hat will fall in January next.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WISCONSIN WIDE AWAKE. Everybody in the State Is Enthusiastic

About Road Reform. It is pretty well settled that "good roads" will be a rallying cry in Wisconsin until good roads come in each of the counties. The prejudice that for some time has divided the farming element and Wisconsin's army of more :han 100,000 wheelmen and wheelwomen, a greater number of people than my general, north or south, led into a battle, is rapidly disappearing, if it has not already disappeared. Two or three years ago the farmers allowed themselves to believe that the good roads agitation was wholly in the intreat they appealed to me to stay with terest of the wheelmen, and that the burden of providing them would fail upon the farmers' shoulders. That idea has exploded. While the farmers know that good roads mean increased comfort and pleasure for those who ride the wheel, they have come to understand that good roads mean more than that to them; that they not only mean pleasure and comfort for them but a high degree of profit-profit in time saved; profit in vastly larger loads while marketing their products: profit in saved horse flesh; profit in a large increase in the value of their farms. They have come to realize that good roads are cheap roads, the cheapest that the farmer can have. They have only to point to here and there patches of good road that have needed no attention, in some instances, for a quarter of a century.

It is safe to say, now, that the cry for good roads is as heartily entered into y the farmers of Wisconsin as it is by the wheelmen. The press of the state is a unit in favor of good roads and its columns are open for their advocacy, Politicians have noted the turn of the tide. The best men of the professions are in the good roads procession. This preachers, most of whom are users of the wheel as a means of grace, pleasure and promoter of health.

At a recent banquet the superintendent of the farmers' institutes, Prof. Mcinstitutes to be held the coming winter the question of good roads would be given close attention. It will be disjussed in all of the teachers' institutes. It will be the subject for discussion by debating clubs, including those connected with the high and district schools. There is not a man of prominence in the state, in office or out of

When the good road procession passes by watch for Wisconsin well to the Herald.

WASTE OF VAST WEALTH.

Why Farmers Should Make Liberal Outlays for Good Roads.

The national good roads congress will hold its next yearly session at Orlando, Fla. This is somewhat remote from the path of commerce, but nevertheless the place of meeting may be well chosen. Good roads are a necessity in all states, and the aggregate of good to the republic cannot be attained until in all parts of the country all highways are fit for travel by heavily laden wagons at all times of the year.

It is possible that the interest of the farming people in good roads has been retarded of expression by continual preachment of the advantages that bicycle riders and pleasure seekers on horseback or in vehicles will derive from improved highways. These. though important, are secondary considerations.

The loss to the United States by bad roads is estimated at from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year. It is a loss caused by enforced idleness during many months of the year, and by the employment of needless horse power during most months. In the spring and summer the farmer can find work in plenty on his farm. In the fall and winter he ought to be able to haul hav, grain, wood, and other material to market. It is in these seasons that, as a rule, he can obtain the highest prices for his products and it is in these seasons that he can market them without taking time that ought to be used in the work of plowing, sowing and harvestng. But it is in these seasons that he s forced to be idle, or to haul half a load with four horses, instead of a fu'll load with two, because of the wretched

or impassable condition of the roads. It is strange that a class of men so frugal and so wisely economic in most expenditures has hesitated to make liberal outlays for road improvement. No farmer is foolish enough to grumble at an outlay of \$100 or \$150 for good mowers and reapers, for it is known that the difference between \$150 on a reaper and \$3 on a scythe or "eradle" is soon compensated by saving on wages. But an Minnesota patents.
Minnesota patents.
Minnesota bakers...
CORN-No. 2 yellow...
DATS-No. 2 waite.
BUTTER-Choice to outlay of \$200 on each farm for good roads is looked upon by many as extravagant, though if that amount were levied as a tax upon every 100 acres, and wisely expended, there would be an improvement amounting to a favorable revolution in farm life within the next few years. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Market for Filled Cheese. As a result of the congressional laws iffecting the manufacture of filled heese the figures on file in the Chicago internal revenue office indicates that hardly ten per cent. of the former business is now being done. The year previous to September 1, when the act of congress went into effect, 15,000,000 pounds were made, yielding a revenue of \$1,000,000 and keeping 30 factories busy. A foreign market has been created, and since September three factories have qualified to Collector Mize. They expect during the coming year to make 1,500,000 pounds.

Pliny said for the uses of life bees abor, work, ordain a commonwealth, have their private councils, their public warlike actions, and have morality.

CALENDAR FOR 1897.

000

20 21 22 23 24 25 26 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

HOMEOPATHIC NOTES.

Doctor's Wife-"Have you told Mrs.

Blank that her baby is deaf and dumb?"

Old Doctor-"Not exactly; but I have

told her that if the little girl grew up

and married her husband would be de-

Patient-"I have a great habit of

talking in my sleep, doctor." Physi-

cian—"You sleep alone, do you not?" Patient—"Yes." Physician—"Then I don't see as talking in your sleep is a

serious matter. What is needed is to

put a stop to some people's talking in

Doctor-"Yes, I examined your son

carefully, and I am convinced that

his condition is entirely due to climatic

influence; you ought to send him to a

warmer climate. Parent-"Why, doc-

tor, that's absurd; ever since he's had a

stopped it would kill him, and his wife

has been at him about it ever since.'

"But that wasn't what made him swear

SPICES.

The Malabar coast of India furnishes

the natives with cardsmon and mustard

The Spice islands have given the

world few things more popular than

the dried buds of a tree smoked and

dried in the sun, named in Latin for

their resemblance to a nail, clavus, and

called by us cloves. In the same group

of islands a small collection of islands

Caraway, from the northern and cen-

tral parts of Europe and Asia, is used

as flavoring in cooking and drinks, in

cheese, cakes and bread. Sweet mar-

joram, native to Portugal and the east.

is employed as a seasoning, and capers

originally grew wild in Greece and

northern Africa. Asafetida, which has

an unsavory reputation among us, is

highly prized as a condiment in Persia

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

and India and is used in France.

FLOUR.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.
No. 1 hard.

CORN—No. 2.
OATS—No. 2.
BEEF—Extra mess.
PORK—Family.
LARD—Western gurter—Western creamery.
1 HEESE—Large.
EGGS—State and Penn.
WOOL—Demestic fleece.
Pulled.
CATTLE—Native steers.
SUEEP—Poor to prime.
190GS.

CLEVELAND.
FLOUR—Ariel.
Minnesota patents.

BUTTER-Choice to fancy
LHEESE-York state.
Ohio state
Collors of the collors of th

CINCINNATI.

HOGS-Yorkers.

HOGS—Yorkers

CINCINNATL

PLOUR—Family
WHEAT—No 2 red
CORN—No 2 mixed
DATS—No. 2 mixed
DATS—No. 2 mixed
RYF—No. 2
HOGS.

WHEAT—No. 2 red
OATS—No. 2 mixed
DATS—No. 2 mixed
DATS—

are planted entirely in nutmeg trees.

their wake."—Boston Transcript.

scorch."—Boston Courier.

breath."-Cleveland Leader.

comes from the East Indies.

flavoring liquors and chocolate.

voted to her."-Spare Moments.

26 27 28 29 30 31 .

		giana by Egypt.
JANUARY	JULY	English imports of onions have in- creased from Egypt and it is acknowl-
BMTWTFB	SMTWTFS	edged that this country is at present the most active and aggressive com-
3 4 5 6 7 8	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	petitor in the onion trade. Egypt has
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	been regarded by some people as the
17 18 19 20 21 22 2;	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	land of pyramids and mummies only.
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	but it has from time immemorial had a
31		reputation for onions. Ancient Egyp
FEBRUARY	AUGUST	tians swore by the onion and regarded
		the plant as sacred. The inscription or
1 2 8 4 5	3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 3 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	the pyramid of Cheops tells us that the
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	workmen had onlons given to them and
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	from the Bible we learn that the He
21 22 23 24 25 26 2		brews, when slaves under Pharaoh
28		enjoyed these bulbs, and that when far
<u>eductoristicists</u>	pada elektral alastes	away they remembered "the lecks and
MARCH	SEPTEMBER	the onions and the garlic." The trade with Egypt for onions is now so im
1 2 3 4 5	5 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	portant that four lines of steamers are
7 8 9 10 11 12 1	3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	engaged in the traffic, bringing con
	0 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	signments from Alexandria to Liver
21 22 23 24 25 26 2		pool, Hull and London.
28 29 30 31	The state of the s	The Egyptian onion is a handsome
******		and useful vegetable, and by selecting
APRIL	OCTOBER	the best strains of seed the quality tends year by year to improve. The
4 5 6 7 8 91	3	Egyptians know two varieties-the
4 5 6 7 8 9 1	0 3 4 0 6 7 8 9	The state of the s
11 12 13 14 15 16 1	7 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	plies of the latter kind are seldom sen

APRIL	OCTOBER	tends year by year to improve. The
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Egyptians know two varieties—the "baali" and the "miskaoui"—but supplies of the latter kind are seldom sent abroad, as they absorb so much moisture from the frequently irrigated ground in which they are grown that they do not stand a sea voyage well.
		The "baali" onion is the more popular
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Egyptian onion and is grown in yellow soil, which is sparingly watered while
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	the bulbs are maturing, in order that the onions may stand a lengthy sea
23 24 25 26 27 28 29	28 29 30	voyage with little risk of "sprouting."
30 31	selected character	So excellent in quality are these onions
JUNE	DECEMBER	that efforts are, it is said, being made in other countries to raise onions from
	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Egyptian seed.—Chambers' Journal.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Millions of men who are daily "Tobacco

gland by Egypt.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Millions of men who are daily "Tobacco Spitting and Smoking Their Lives Away" will be glad to learn that the makers of No-To-Bac, the famous guaranteed tobacco habit cure, that has freed over 400,000 tobacco users in the last few years, have put on the market a fifty cent package of their great remedy. This will give every tobacco user a chance to test No-To-Bac's power to control the desire for tobacco in every form and at the same time be benefitted by No-To-bac's nerve strengthening qualities. Every tobacco user should procure a fifty cent box bac's nerve strengthening qualities. Every tobacco user should procure a fifty cent box at once from his druggistor orderit by mail. You will be surprised to see how casily and quickly the desire for tobacco disappears. Any reader can obtain a sample and booklet free by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, and mentioning this

No invitation, we think, ever caused juite as much talk as the telephone.—Yonkers Statesman.

THERE are no excuses not to use St. Jacobs

The reformer is a living declaration of war.-Ram's Horn.

A DULL, racking pain—neuralgia. Its surccure—St. Jacobs Oil. The man who robs another of his right loses most by the transaction.—Ram's Horn

bicycle he's done nothing else but Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made "Well, I see old Banks has finally quit smoking. I heard his doctor tell No one can study elecution and not be affected afterward.—Atchison Globe. him over a year ago that unless he

Greek Fire. Greek fire, which had several other names-wild fire, liquid fire, wet fire off. His typewriter girl objected to his and rain-descriptive of its destructiveness, is said to have been the most destructive engine of war previous to

gunpowder. Discovered by Callinicus,

a Syrian, it was first used in the siege

of Constantinople, 673-678, and at Mecca, 690.

Cinnamon, a small portion of which Great Irrigation Work. was once held a present which kings Ditches are now in course of conwere glad to receive, is a native of Ceystruction in the Big Horn basin, in lon and had been known from the most Wyoming, which will irrigate 125,000 remote time. It was first carried to Europe by the Arabs. Cassia bark is a relative of cinnamon and is prized for

A REPUTATION FOR ONIONS. The Odorous Bulb is Exported to En-

Piso's Cure for Consumption has several me many a doctor's bill. S. F. Harry, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 784.

A Missourian always likes to cut a been or whittle when he is thinking. Burning, itching, frost-bite. Use St. Ja-

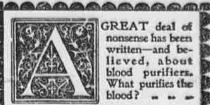
Saves out of ten men who order raw oysters do not like them .- Atchison Globe

When billious or costive, cat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

nonsense has been

written-and be-

What purifies the



THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life



puts the kidneys in perfect health, and

The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, fickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence. Be self-convinced through per-

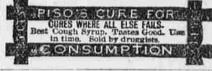
sonable terms, fruit, vegetable and field crops Great production. Birect markets. Bit fied crops. Travel via Frisco Line St. Louis. EFfor land literature, maps, sion rates and full information, write

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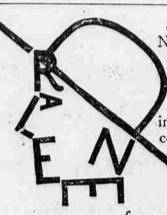


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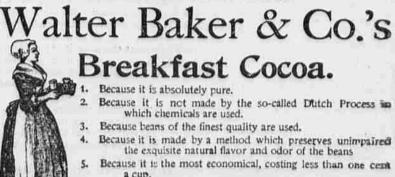
Thorough, Practical Fully qualifies for any position. Competent operators always in demand, Graduates sur-



A-head of Pearline? Never! Not a bit of it! That is out of the question. Probably not one of the many washing-powders

that have been made to imitate Pearline would claim to excel it in any way. All they ask is to be considered "the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. But they're not even that. Pearline is today, just as it has been from the first, the best thing in the world for every kind of washing and cleaning.

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Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cerrit a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

